





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1851.

## The Defeat of the Free Suffrage Bill.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last, the bill for amending the Constitution so as to abolish the landed qualification for electors for State Senators, was defeated, having failed by a few votes of obtaining the Constitutional vote, namely—three-fifths. We find the last *Payetteville Observer* in ecstasies over this result, announcing it with a flourish of trumpets, and double exclamation marks, as a remarkable result of the incoming of a Free Suffrage Governor. We must confess that we cannot see the fairness, nor the propriety of this course of procedure. The *Observer* must know, that even in case of the final failure of this measure, at least so far as this Legislature is concerned, the Democratic party cannot be made responsible for that result, in so much as that party, although in the majority, cannot, and does not control a three-fifths vote. Indeed, this question ought to have been about the turmoil of party, and the strife of demagogues; and it has pained us to hear Eastern Whig men and papers raise a hypocritical whine about a Convention, and the dear people, and all that sort of thing, intended for pure gammon, when they must be aware that the mode of amending the Constitution prescribed in the second clause of the first section of the fourth article of the amended Constitution was intended for the express purpose of avoiding in future the turmoil and excitement incident to a Convention. We have talked to more than one member of the Convention of '35, and their opinion upon that subject is unanimous. We have no sort of doubt that this cry of a Convention has been raised for one of two objects—either to embarrass the subject and defeat the proposed amendment, or else to tamper with the West, and sacrifice the interests of the slaveholding portions of the State to the ascendancy of the Whig party. There can be no doubt that the clamor among the Western Whigs in favor of a Convention, is with ultimate reference to an abolition of the federal basis, and the complete ascendancy of the West, and that even Eastern Whigs are, in many cases, willing to connive at this, because the Whig strength is located in the non-slaveholding counties. It is remarkable with what facility Whig politicians consent to sacrifice the interests of their section, either as represented by the Eastern counties of the State, or the Southern States of the Union, in order to secure a party triumph. The Whig strength in North Carolina is in the non-slaveholding counties of the West, and the party is subservient to that influence. So in the Union, the North is the Whig stronghold, and the Whig party South is ready to yield to it in every thing almost.

The vote on the Free Suffrage Bill stood 68 ayes to 42 noes. Of the noes, six are Democrats and thirty-six Whigs. Of the 6 Democrats 4 are from extreme Western counties, where they want to call a convention and let the horses vote.

**NEWSPAPER DISCONTINUANCE.**—We perceive by an editorial notice in yesterday's issue of the *Religious and General Intelligencer*, that in order to build up a more central and official organ of the Baptist denomination, and also to aid the family of the late Editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the *Intelligencer* will be discontinued, and its list merged in that of the *Recorder*, which will still be published for the benefit of Mrs. McREEDITH, under the auspices of the Baptist State Convention. We cannot but approve the motives which have led to the discontinuance of the *Intelligencer*, while we will miss it from our list of exchanges. Mr. McREEDITH offers his press and types for sale.

Of course our readers are also aware, that since the lamented death of Mr. TOWN, the *Recorder* has been discontinued, until further arrangements may be made.

**THE HILLSBORO' DEMOCRAT** has been purchased by J. W. LANCASTER, Esq., by whom it has been removed to Graham, the county seat of the new county of Alamance, where it is now and will hereafter be published and edited by him, under the name of the Southern Democrat.

**CHARLESTON ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.**—The last Legislature of North Carolina incorporated the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, and gave to the object \$125,000. We learn that \$125,000 has already been subscribed by individuals. The first steamer is expected to be on the water about the first of July next. On the completion of this, the State appropriation of \$125,000, equal to the building of a second, may be called for. The condition of aid from the State, is that the vessel shall be of a quality fit for service, and shall be at the call of the State, on payment of the original cost.

This is going to work in right good earnest, and shows that our neighbors can do something more than talk, and moreover, it shows that there are some shrewd calculating heads at work to take advantage of circumstances. Such a line of steamers is essentially necessary to the trade of Charleston, but previously all attempts to get it up have failed. However, there is a tide in the affairs of men and cities, which taken at the flood leads on to steamships, and the flood-tide of excitement in South Carolina has procured a legislative subscription of \$125,000, and an individual subscription of the same amount, neither of which could have been otherwise obtained. As for the blood and thunder feeling in South Carolina, and especially in Charleston, we do not believe a word of it. There are deep rooted prejudices and strong feelings, certainly, and it is equally certain that the new steamers will be built in the Clyde, Scotland, or anywhere save at the North, but that immediate secession, even after secession, is contemplated, we do not believe. Indeed, the building up of a maritime independence is one of the essential prerequisites of a decent turnout, and South Carolina is laboring for that with a good sense which puts to shame many who are inclined to sneer at her Quixotisms.

**COUNCIL OF STATE.**—The following gentlemen were elected on Monday, the 8th inst., by the two Houses, Councillors of State for the ensuing two years:—

JAMES J. MCKAY, of Bladen county.  
WILLIAM K. LAKE, of Wayne.  
WHITFIELD STALLINGS, of Gates.  
JOHN U. KIRKLAND, of Orange.  
MONTFORT SYDNEY STOKES, of Wilkes.  
ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, of Rowan.  
WILSON S. HILL, of Guilford.

They were elected on the first ballot.  
**SNOW.**—They have had a snow in Charlotte which was a snow, and no mistake. The Hornets' Nest says on the 1st it was 25 inches deep on an average, and in places where it was drifted, a yard stick was no showing. The Journal says the average depth was only 22 inches.

**ARKANSAS.**—The Arkansas State Senate has passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 21 to 1, approving the course of the delegation in Congress from that State, in opposing the compromise measures.

**ILLINOIS.**—Gov. FRENCH, of Illinois, sent in a message to the Legislature of that State on the 8th inst., in which he speaks favorably of the compromise measures, and says that they will be faithfully observed and obeyed, as the only means of restoring and preserving harmony, by the people of Illinois.

## Thirty-First Congress—Second Session.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7th, 1851.

Mr. Felch, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House of Representatives explanatory of the act approved 28th September, 1850, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," reported back the same without amendment, and was instructed by the committee to say that the opinion of the committee was adverse to its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution in relation to removals from office. Mr. Ewing addressed the Senate at some length in defence of the removals made under Gen. Taylor's administration, and was followed by Messrs. Cass, Bradbury and Downs, in reply. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the Senate took up the bill to ascertain and settle the private Land Claims in the State of California.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Another attempt, made by Mr. Julian, the free-soiler, to bring the slave question again before the House, by moving to amend the record of Monday's proceedings in regard to the fugitive slave law, was quietly killed off. For the present, that is at rest. An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the cheap postage bill.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8th.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, presented a petition for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between Baltimore, by way of Norfolk, and some port in England.

A motion to take up the joint resolution from the House authorizing assignments of military bounty land warrants was made, but not agreed to.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. Bayly, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported five of the general appropriation bills, which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The business before the House was announced to be the New Hampshire contested election case.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn, as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and it would be a desecration of the day to remain in session.

The motion prevailed—yeas 94, nays 88; and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9th.

**SENATE.**—We are unable to find anything of general interest in the proceedings of the Senate. The day was chiefly occupied with private claims and more matters of routine, which, although useful and proper, are of no sort of interest to our readers. Some little progress was made in the debate upon the different bills to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California. Messrs. Benton and Gwin addressed the Senate in support of their respective measures, and that body adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. Chandler asked leave to introduce a resolution, as follows: "Whereas, in consequence of the large supply of gold from California and other parts of the world, the proportion between that metal and silver is rapidly changing, thereby affecting their relative value, and rendering the latter metal an article of merchandise rather than currency, causing its circulation as money to cease at its nominal value; and whereas, under these circumstances, the silver coins of the country are being largely exported, and in consequence of the premiums offered for them by dealers in bullion, they are being rapidly withdrawn from circulation, thereby subjecting the banks and business community to great and growing inconvenience from the scarcity of those coins for the purpose of making change;

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the value of the silver coins of the United States, by diminishing their weight, or of increasing the proportion of alloy in the same, or both, so as to prevent their exportation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Sweetser objecting, leave was not granted. The balance of the session was spent in the discussion of a contested election case from New Hampshire.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10th.

**SENATE.**—Again the Senate was occupied chiefly with private claims. Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to refund certain expenses incurred by Oregon Territory in the Cayuse Indian war; and a bill to make the bill creating the office of Surveyor General for Oregon, and for other purposes, applicable to Utah Territory.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution directing an inquiry by the committee on Foreign Relations into the expediency of compensating Benjamin Rush, a still seaman as charge d'affaires at London. Adopted.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—The House was occupied with the contested election case from New Hampshire, to the exclusion of everything else.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th.

**SENATE.**—On motion of Mr. Potter, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage.

Mr. Phelps spoke in favor of a postage of three cents prepaid and five cents when not prepaid, on a single letter.

Mr. Matteson advocated the circulation of papers without duty, and the place of publication free of postage, expressed himself opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, and would go for the cheapest postage which he could obtain.

Mr. Dunham was willing to vote for a uniform five cent rate on papers. His amendment, however, was not adopted. He too, opposed to the franking privilege.

Without voting on any of the numerous propositions pending, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 13th.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Cooper presented three petitions in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He said the petitions did not represent the opinions of the people of Pennsylvania. The great body of the people of that State are in favor of sustaining the compromise acts of the last session, and would stand by them and carry them out in good faith.

Also petitions against the extension of the area of slavery, and in favor of the modification of the tariff of 1846.

On other petitions, &c., the Senate took up the bill to order the public lands to the States, on condition that the States would cede them in limited quantities without cost to real occupants only.

Mr. Felch opposed the bill, and he had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—Mr. Bayly made an ineffectual attempt to have the general appropriation bills made the order of the day for the next and each succeeding day, until disposed of. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, under a suspension of the rules, it was

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, JAN. 6th, 1851.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Barringer, from committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge over the Catawba River; and also, a bill authorizing Theophilus C. Odum to make a connection between Bogue and Bear Inlets.

Mr. Thomas reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. McMillan introduced a bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Jacksonville. Referred.

A large number of bills of private, or merely local interest, were put upon their third reading, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill incorporating the Washington Mutual Insurance Company of N. Carolina; the resolution to pay expenses, &c., of an agent to London, to procure Historical documents, &c., were read third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The bill was rejected. The Senate then went into election of seven Councillors of State. The vote stood as follows: M. S. Stokes, 44 votes; Wilson S. Hill, 39; John M. Kirkland, 45; Archibald Henderson, 41; William K. Lane, 34; James J. McKay, 25; Whitfield Stallings, 27; Jesse R. Siler, 21; Jason Carson, 12; F. D. Pitts, 11.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.—At 3 o'clock it again assembled. Mr. Lane from the Joint Committee, reported that Messrs. Hoke, Hill, Kirkland, Henderson, Lane, Stallings and McKay, were duly elected Councillors of State. The Senate then took up the special order, being the reports and resolutions on Slavery. Mr. Woodfin spoke at length against the right of secession as affirmed in the minority report. Without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The hour having arrived to go into an election for Councillors of State, the vote was taken, and Mr. Caldwell, from the joint committee to superintend the election, reported that Mr. McKay had received 99 votes; Mr. Hill, 126; Mr. Stallings, 96; Mr. Lane, 97; Mr. Stokes, 138; Mr. Kirkland, 119; and Mr. Henderson, 130. Each of the above gentlemen having received a majority of all the votes cast, were declared duly elected. Mr. Siler received 93 votes, and there were a large number of scattering votes.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and took up the consideration of the subject of slavery. Mr. Dobbin took the floor, and addressed the committee at length in favor of the doctrine of secession.

During the evening session, Mr. Person, of Moore, presented a report from the committee on Finance, accompanied by a bill to amend and consolidate the revenue laws of the State. Read and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands passed its third and last reading.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7th.

**SENATE.**—Mr. McMillan, of Onslow, introduced a bill for the improvement of ship navigation in New River, in the county of Onslow. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington Commercial Bank. Referred.

The Senate then took up the special order, being the reports and resolutions on slavery. Mr. Woodfin concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, in favor of the principles of the minority report and the right of secession. Before concluding, Mr. Caldwell gave way to a recess until three o'clock.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Woodfin explained, and was again followed by Mr. Caldwell, "who," the Standard says, "concluded his remarks with much clearness, eloquence, and power."

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Several local bills, memorials and resolutions were introduced. Mr. Saunders presented a memorial from Wake Forest College, for the formation of a volunteer company among the students. Also, a bill in regard to the government of the city of Raleigh. Mr. Dunlap introduced a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company. Mr. Davidson a bill to extend the prison bounds in Mecklenburg county, to the limits of the town of Charlotte.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to amend the Constitution establishing Equal Suffrage, was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1848-9 to incorporate the Salisbury and Georgia Turnpike Company. Read first time.

Mr. McDowell presented a series of resolutions upon the slavery question, to the effect that whilst the Legislature does not wholly approve of the late action of Congress upon the slavery question, it is yet willing, in a spirit of compromise and concession, to abide by it as a permanent adjustment of sectional controversy; but that, in case of a violation of this adjustment, North Carolina will, and ought to resist, even to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union. And finally, that it is the deliberative opinion of the Assembly, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, by the proper authorities, depends the preservation of the much loved Union.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, addressed the House at length in opposition to the views and arguments of the gentleman from Cumberland, [Mr. Dobbin.] Mr. Rayner followed, and had proceeded a short distance in his remarks, when he gave way to a motion that the committee rise.

The committee accordingly rose and reported progress.

The House then took a recess until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Saunders, of Wake, offered a bill to create a new Judicial Circuit, which was read a first time.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, of Wake, the resolution appropriating \$1,000 to refurbish the Governor's residence was taken up, and read a second and third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8th.

**SENATE.**—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Coroners.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole on the slavery question, when Mr. Bynum spoke at some length in opposition to the right of secession. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate took a recess.

At three o'clock the Senate re-assembled, and took up the question of slavery. The committee of the whole reported to the Senate the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards. These resolutions are three in number. The first declares the devotion of North Carolina to the Union, so long as it shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed. The second says that while we do not approve of all the compromise measures, still, for the sake of the Union, we are willing

to acquiesce in said compromise—honestly and faithfully carried out. The last warns the free States, that any further encroachments upon the South, or any violation of the true and faithful meaning of the compromise acts as a whole, would, and ought to be regarded by North Carolina as inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union.

And the following was also reported as a part of the above, being one of the Resolutions reported from the majority of the Committee of Eighteen, by Gen. Saunders:

**Resolved,** That whenever any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State, and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he, in his wisdom, shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Mr. Shepard then offered the following Resolutions as an addition to the above, being the Resolutions reported by the Minority of the Committee of Eighteen:

**Resolved,** That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting their citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

**Resolved,** That the people of North Carolina, as an organized political community, have the right to secede or withdraw from the Union, whenever a majority of the people, in Convention assembled, shall decide a withdrawal necessary to protect their property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Government, or whenever, by the failure of the General Government to fulfill the Constitutional obligations, the people of the State may deem such a step necessary, in order to secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; and in such an emergency, a majority of the people of North Carolina, acting through the organized authorities of the State, will be entitled to the sole and undivided allegiance of all her citizens.

Mr. Bower approved of both the resolutions of the minority report, and should vote for the first, but deemed it inexpedient at this time to declare for secession. Mr. Cameron spoke briefly against the doctrine of secession, denying the existence of any such right. A division was then called for, and the first resolution of the minority was adopted by the following vote:

**YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Willey, Williamson, Wooten—27.**

**NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Bond, Bynum, Barringer, Caldwell of Burke, Canaday, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Hunter, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessions, Washington, Wooten—30.**

The second resolution, that affirming the doctrine of secession, was then put to the Senate, and rejected by the following vote:

**YEAS—Messrs. Funting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Clark, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Shepard, Sherod, Speight, Thompson, Watson—16.**

**NAYS—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Cameron, Canaday, Collins, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Hunter, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessions, Washington, Willey, Williamson, Wooten—31.**

The resolutions as amended—including those of Mr. Speaker Edwards, that of Gen. Saunders, and the first resolution of the minority—were then adopted.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—On motion of Mr. Cherry, the resolutions concerning the opening of Roanoke Inlet, at Nag's Head, were taken up, and passed their third reading.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the slavery question, and Mr. Rayner continued his remarks from yesterday in opposition to the doctrine of secession. Without concluding, Mr. Rayner gave way, and the committee rose and reported progress. The House then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

In the evening, in committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions, Mr. Rayner continued his remarks, and concluded at a late hour, when the committee rose and reported progress. Mr. Saunders made an explanation about Cherokee bonds, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9th.

**SENATE.**—The Senate, in conjunction with the House, voted for two Trustees of the University. Mr. Drake, from the committee to superintend the election, reported that Hon. D. S. Reid had received a majority of all the votes cast for Trustee of the University. Report concurred in.

In the afternoon session, the Senate proceeded to the special order, being the resolutions adopted yesterday upon the slavery question, now upon their third reading. A great many amendments were offered and all rejected, with the exception of one by Mr. Bower, requesting the Governor to send a copy to each State in the Union, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, which was adopted.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, introduced a bill for the better regulation of the town of Wilson.

The House voted for the Trustees of the University, and then resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on slavery. Mr. Erwin addressed the House in a strong Southern Rights speech, and urged the passage of the bill he had introduced at an early period of the session, for imposing a tax upon Northern goods. Mr. Thornton followed on the same side, and then the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Leach, of Davidson, a special order, being the free suffrage bill, was postponed until Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Brogren offered a bill to amend the act to incorporate the town of Goldsboro'. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, of Wake, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions on slavery.

Mr. Wm. Hill, of New Hanover, addressed the Committee. He gave notice that he would propose certain amendments to the resolutions of the majority, with the view of making them more comprehensive, so as to cover the whole ground. On the doctrine of secession, he said that our government was an anomaly, and history, therefore, could furnish no light on the subject nor the Constitution—that strong minds differed on it—and we had to look at what was safest. He pronounced unqualifiedly for secession. Secession implied peace—revolution implied violence. His motto was: "Endurance for the past—Resistance for the future;" and this motto embraced the ground work of his remarks.

Mr. Hill's speech occupied an hour, and the Standard says, was listened to with marked attention.—Mr. Steele, of Richmond, followed on the same side. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Rayner and Saunders. The committee then rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

We have not a full report of the proceedings of Friday and Saturday. From the account before us we find that both the Senate and House were occupied on Friday with the resolutions on Slavery, but without taking any final action.

On Saturday the Senate again rejected a resolution

approving the doctrine of secession. In the House, on the same day, the Free Suffrage bill was lost, having failed to obtain a three-fifths vote. A motion was made to reconsider the vote, which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

## Swedish Manufactures.

"Aristides," a Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Clipper*, writes thus: "I saw a piece of black cloth this morning, that took the premium at the National Swedish Fair last June, in Stockholm. It was made at Nordkopen, in Sweden, by a Swede, of Swedish wool. It surpasses anything of the kind I ever saw, for fineness of thread, softness of material, regularity of texture, brilliancy of color, and abundance and fineness of nap. In Sweden it was valued at four dollars a yard, and exacted duty on it at that price. Ten years ago, Swedish woolsens, under a highly protective tariff, were a by-word in Europe for coarseness and poverty of manufacture. Under free trade and competition, of which policy the celebrated Hebbe was the author, Sweden now makes finer, and cheaper, and better cloth than France does."

**ELECTION OF SENATORS.**—THOMAS H. BENTON has been re-elected Senator from Missouri. This result is rather strange, but it is hard to call any thing strange now-a-days.

RICHARD BROADHEAD, Democrat, has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of DANIEL STUBBINS. No change. Mr. BROADHEAD is a national Democrat.

The steamship *Atlantic* has not yet been heard from, although out seventeen days. The steamship *Alabama* arrived at New Orleans on the 11th from Vera Cruz. She brings news that Yucatan has declared herself independent of Mexico.

JESSE D. BRIGHT has been elected United States Senator from Indiana. Mr. Bright is free from the taint of Free Soilism.

We have received the January number of the *Medical Examiner*, published by LINDSAY & BLACKSTON, and edited by FRANCES GURNEY SMITH and JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D.'s. Terms, \$3 per annum.

**MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN FAYETTEVILLE.**—Magistrate of Police, A. A. T. Smith; Commissioners, James Sunday, P. Taylor, Joseph Arrey, T. S. Luterloh, A. A. McKethan, W. McLaurin, Wm. Warden.

## BROTHERS—WILMINGTON, N. C.

We are gratified to announce the arrival here of the above steamboat, intended to ply on the Cape Fear and its tributaries, including *Deep River*. She belongs to our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Banks. He purchased a boat during last year with the same intent, but she was wrecked on her way, and was a total loss. True to his character, however, he determined to pick his flint and try again, and the present announcement tells the result.

She is intended as a tow boat. Length 86 feet, breadth of beam 16 feet, with 50 horse power. She draws only 16 inches water, and has a speed of 8 to 12 miles per hour against the current. This is the second boat which we have hailed as the promised passport between our town and the grain and mineral region adjacent to the upper Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

Our country friends can see by this how earnest we are to form a commercial and social connection with them. Let them hasten their improvement, for the Chatham and Brothers are ready and anxious to pass so soon as their Locks shall be unbolted.

## Commercial yesterday.

**The Tariff.** President Fillmore having recommended a sweeping change in the present tariff, and for the discussion of the doctrine of Protection. We publish a letter from M. Calhoun, which has recently, for the first time, appeared in print. It is concise, but characteristic, clear and comprehensive.

## North Carolina.

**FOUR HILL, Nov. 23d, 1842.** Dear Sir: I am too much engaged to answer regularly and fully the questions you propound. It would take me into almost the whole range of the Tariff question. I have only time to submit a few suggestions for your reflection.

You assume the difference of the expense of manufacturing in England and this country to be 33 1/3 per cent. I will admit that such was, in turn, the difference of the cost of living, but that difference against us.

The costs of importation, all things considered may be put down at 10 per cent. The manufacturer on iron and his materials, and the cost of the much higher. To this must be added, at least 15 per cent, for the profit of the wholesale dealer. To that add 10 per cent duty for revenue, and the cost to the retail dealer on the English price, will be 35 per cent, and 12 1/2 more than the difference in the cost of manufacturing.

But this is not all. Every manufacturer loses by high duties on every article he consumes, except that on which he makes. Take a cotton manufacturer. He loses in the first place by the highest duties on iron and his materials, largely, in proportion to the extent of his establishment. If they were duty free, his machinery would not cost him more than half as much. This alone would make an immense difference in the cost of manufacturing. He loses in the next place by the high duties on all other articles; sugar, coffee, wool &c. They rob him of the cost of living, both for himself and his workmen, and those who furnish his supplies, and must be made up by higher wages and profit. And lastly,



[illegible]



